United Nations A/71/1001–S/2017/664

General Assembly
Security Council

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3 August 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda items 66 (a) and 93

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 25 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the six Member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan), I have the honour to transmit the attached statements of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Organization, adopted in Minsk on 17 July 2017:

- On the joint measures to ensure information security (see annex I);
- On the inadmissibility of desecration of the memory of the Second World War soldiers-liberators (see annex II).

I would appreciate it if you could kindly circulate the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 93 and 66 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andrei **Dapkiunas**

17-13334 (E) 080817 100817

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Annex I to the letter dated 25 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on joint measures to ensure information security

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization are concerned by the increase in the use of information and communications technologies for destructive politico-military, terrorist and other criminal purposes that threaten international security and stability.

National and collective security is being threatened by massive computer attacks against various facilities, including critical infrastructure, by the use of modern information and communications technologies for the promotion of racial, ethnic and religious intolerance, extremist ideologies and terrorist organizations, including for the enlistment of recruits, and by destructive psychological pressure designed to distort the moral values of young people.

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization emphasize that the transboundary nature of contemporary challenges and threats requires increased collective efforts and the adoption of balanced measures in this area.

The growing role of the information sphere in the life of individuals, society and the State increases the urgency of ensuring proper information security for the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and makes it especially important to strengthen cooperation within the Organization, particularly concerning the security of critical infrastructures and countering the use of information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes. The need for this was reaffirmed by the global computer attacks that recently affected more than 100 countries around the world.

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization call for conflict prevention in the information sphere and avoidance of the start of an information arms race.

In this context, particular significance is attached to facilitating the development and swift adoption, under the aegis of the United Nations, of universal rules, norms and principles for responsible behaviour in cyberspace. The importance is stressed of developing a universal international legal instrument, based on the principles and norms of international law, to counter the use of information and communications technologies for unlawful purposes.

However, in the context of ongoing instability and inconsistencies in the information space, we believe that efforts are needed to enhance the effectiveness of the work of international and regional organizations in the field of international information security.

The results of cooperation among States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization in the area of information security have, on the whole, demonstrated that it is advisable to strengthen practical cooperation in key areas in order to ensure security in the use of information and communications technologies, including in the coordinated collective response to computer incidents.

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization intend to continue working proactively to improve information security arrangements within the Organization, which includes interaction among special units of the security and internal affairs (police) agencies to prevent modern information technology crimes as part of the "Proksi" operation, the work of the coordination centre advisory board of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on computer incident response, and the activities of the information policy and information security working group reporting to the Organization's Committee of Secretaries of Security Councils.

Annex II to the letter dated 25 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on the inadmissibility of desecrating the memory of Second World War liberator soldiers

We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, pay tribute to the memory of the tens of millions of our compatriots who died on the fronts of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. Remembering the feat accomplished by those who defeated the "brown plague" 72 years ago, we underscore that this victory was achieved only through the combined efforts of many peoples in order that they themselves could preserve the freedoms and opportunities to determine their own path of development.

We categorically reject and strongly condemn the concerted efforts under way to rewrite history and distort and revise the outcome of the Second World War, as well as attempts to glorify Nazism and militant nationalism. In that context, it is with concern that we must note the ongoing campaign to desecrate the memory of those who, at the cost of enormous loss of life, liberated European countries from Nazi aggression and occupation during the Second World War.

The dangers and bloody consequences of the hate-filled ideology of fascism are known to our compatriots from historical experience. We share the pain and indignation felt by the citizens of our countries at the reports of the steps being taken, including officially and at the parliamentary and other levels, to dismantle memorials that commemorate erstwhile brothers-in-arms and demonstrate their self-sacrifice and heroism in the fight against fascism. We must not forget that current generations exist thanks to the Great Victory and that they reap its benefits.

Such actions are a direction violation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/179, entitled "Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", which was sponsored by all States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

Equally unacceptable, blasphemous and cynical are initiatives to accord the status of national heroes to those who acted against the anti-Hitler coalition or collaborated with Nazis, committing the gravest crimes during the Second World War.

In this regard, we reaffirm that the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization categorically reject and strongly condemn the deliberate desecration of our common history.

Noting the contribution of the peoples of the world to the fight against Nazism, we call on all countries to hold sacred the memory of those who perished and to keep their war graves well maintained.

United Nations S/2017/665

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 25 July 2017 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you with regard to the financing of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone.

According to article 3 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone, "the expenses of the Residual Special Court shall be borne by voluntary contributions from the international community. The Parties and the Oversight Committee may explore alternative means of financing the Residual Special Court." The Oversight Committee of the Residual Special Court has informed me that the Court will run out of funding at the end of 2017 and that, while fundraising efforts will continue, it is not expected that there will be sufficient voluntary contributions for the operations of the Court beyond 2017.

The Residual Special Court was established pursuant to a mandate from the Security Council and has been carrying out residual functions of the Special Court for Sierra Leone since 1 January 2014, including: supervising the enforcement of sentences of the persons who were convicted by the Special Court; providing for witness and victim protection and support; preserving and managing the archives of the Special Court; responding to requests for access to evidence by national prosecution authorities; responding to requests from national authorities with respect to claims for compensation; reviewing convictions and acquittals; conducting contempt of court proceedings; providing defence counsel and legal aid for the conduct of proceedings before the Residual Special Court; and preventing double jeopardy.

The Residual Special Court is a lean institution with a small number of staff. The Registrar is the only senior full-time official, and the judges, the Prosecutor and the Principal Defender are remunerated on a pro rata basis for work actually performed. In order to minimize costs further, the office of the Residual Special Court in the Hague is co-located with and receives administrative support from the International Tribunal for Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991. In this regard, the General Assembly has requested me to ensure that the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals will continue to provide logistical and administrative support to the Residual Special Court when the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia completes its work, on a cost-reimbursable basis, as appropriate and without prejudice to the mandate of the respective institutions.

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The annual resource requirements for the Residual Special Court for the coming biennium are approximately $2.97 million. The senior officials of the Court have been fundraising since January 2017. Furthermore, in April 2017, I wrote to all Member States to appeal for voluntary contributions for the Court. To date, two Member States have contributed a total of $150,000, for which I am grateful. No other contributions or pledges have been made.

The Residual Special Court is helping to consolidate the rule of law and the contribution of the Special Court towards achieving peace and security in Sierra Leone and the region. If it does not secure any funding, the Residual Special Court will not be able to fulfil its important mandate. The failure of the Residual Special Court would diminish the legacy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and severely undermine the achievements made in pursuit of accountability for the serious international crimes committed in Sierra Leone.

In the light of the foregoing, I intend to propose to the General Assembly that the costs of the Residual Special Court for 2018 and 2019 should be provided through a subvention under the assessed programme budget.

A subvention would be a temporary measure to address the current financial situation. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that I further analyse and develop alternative long-term options for financing the Residual Special Court. I will continue to consult with the Government of Sierra Leone, the Oversight Committee of the Residual Special Court and relevant stakeholders on potential alternative financing arrangements and support from the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

United Nations S/2017/666

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 1 August 2017 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honor to inform you that your letter dated 25 July 2017 (S/2017/665) concerning the financing of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone for 2018 and 2019 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have taken note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Amr **Abdellatif**
President of the Security Council

17-13251 (E) 040817

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United Nations A/71/1005–S/2017/667

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 August 2017

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 1 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a commentary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the preparations of the Russian Federation to conduct illegal elections in the temporarily occupied city of Sevastopol (see annex).

I would appreciate if you could have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Vitrenko**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

17-13363 (E) 070817

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Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Commentary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the preparations of the Russian Federation to conduct illegal elections in the temporarily occupied city of Sevastopol

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expressed its strong protest to the Russian Federation against its intention to organize pseudo-election processes and other illegal actions in temporarily occupied city of Sevastopol, in particular, an unlawful adoption of the list and limits of the polling stations. Another attempt by the occupying state to extend its national legislation over the territory of sovereign Ukraine is a flagrant violation of the international law and the legislation of Ukraine. Ukraine does not recognize any other "election processes" that are conducted by Kremlin in the temporarily occupied territory, and considers them null and void.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On securing the rights and freedoms of citizens and the legal regime on the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine", any bodies, their officials and staff in the temporarily occupied territory and their activities shall be deemed unlawful if such bodies or officials are established, elected or appointed in a manner not stipulated by the legislation of Ukraine.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine calls upon all states, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any pseudo-election processes that are taking place in the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, to refrain from any action that might be interpreted as a ground for the legitimization of illegal elections, and to increase their pressure on the Russian Federation in order to make it end its aggression against Ukraine and begin process of de-occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

United Nations A/71/1003–S/2017/668

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda items 32 and 37

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 2 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith the records of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in April and May 2017 (see annexes I and II).*

During the reporting period, Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 3,208 and 3,622 times, respectively, and continued the usage of large-calibre guns and heavy weaponry from its positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from its own territory.

The continuous occupation of a large part of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia remains the main obstacle in the settlement of the conflict and the only source of the escalation of the situation on the front line and the occurrence of hostilities and casualties.

The sooner the Republic of Armenia withdraws its troops from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the sooner peace and stability can be restored in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 32 and 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

17-13406 (E) 090817

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Annex I to the letter dated 2 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for April 2017*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
1-30 April	**Agham district, Azerbaijan**			
	Ahmadaghali village	AK/AKM	9	
	Ayag Garvand village	AK	23	
	Ashagi Garvand village	AK	14	
	Bash Garvand village	AK/SVD/AKM	3	
	Chamanly village	AK/AKM	52	
	Chiragly village	AKM/AK	39	
	Evoghlu village	AKM	8	
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM	13	
	Husanly village	AK	9	
	Mahrizli village	AK/AKM	5	
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK	6	
	Merzili village	AKM/AK/60-mm M	65	
	Orta Garvand	AK/AKM	59	
	Saryjaly village	AK/AKM	53	
	Shahvalylar village	AKM	14	
	Shuraabad village	AK/AKM	5	
	Tazakand village	AK	7	
	Unnamed heights	AK/PKM/AKM	45	
	Zangishaly village	AK	9	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM/PKM	99	
	Mahryzly village	AK	3	
	Minakhorlu village	AKM/AK	18	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	3	
	Agstafa district, Azerbaijan			
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK	3	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Alakhanchally village	PKM/AK	11	
	Zivilyan village	AKM/AK	23	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	5	
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village	AK/AKM	36	
	Ashaghy Seyidahmadly village	AK	51	
	Alikhanly village	AK	20	

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damages
	Ashaghy Veysalli village	AK/82-mm M	71	
	Garakhanbeyli village	AK/AKM/PKM/82-mm M	68	
	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages	AK/AKM	49	
	Garvand village	AK/AKM	42	
	Gobu Dilagarda	AK	23	
	Horadiz village	AK/AKM/PKM	75	
	Kurdlar and Ashagy Abdurrahmanly villages	AK/AKM/PKM/60-mm and 82-mm M	81	
	Korgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages	AKM/AK/PKM	43	
	Korgan and Shukurbayli villages	AK	68	
	Shukurbayli village	AK	55	
	Unnamed heights	AK	42	
	Yukhary Abdurrahmanly and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages	AK/AKM	6	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Bala Jafarli village	AKM/AK	33	
	Dashsalahli village	AK	9	
	Jafarli village	PKM/AK	24	
	Farahli village	AK/AKM	6	
	Gaymagly village	AKM/AK/PKM	42	
	Gushchu Ayrum village	AKM/PKM/SVD/DShK	57	
	Gyzylhajili village	SVD/AK	19	
	Kamarli village	AK/PKM/AKM/DShK	63	
	Musakoy village	AK/AKM/PKM	17	
	Unnamed heights	AK	2	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Chalburun village	AKM/PKM	6	
	Galakand village	AK/PKM/AKM	12	
	Garavallar village	AKM	1	
	Goyali village	AKM/AK	9	
	Mutudara village	AK	1	
	Novoivanovka village	AKM	5	
	Novosaratovka village	AK	6	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	5	
	Zamanly village	AKM	6	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AKM/AK	25	
	Gapanly village	AK/AKM	13	
	Garachinarly village	AK	24	
	Gulustan village	AK/AKM/PKM/60-mm M	85	
	Gyrmyzysaggallar village	AK/AKM	55	
	Kharkhaput village	AK	10	
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM	67	
	Unnamed heights	AK/PKM/AKM	47	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Yenikand village	AK/PKM	22	
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	2	
	Zeyva village	AK/AKM	25	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Azgilli village	AK	6	
	Gazandurmaz village	AKM	2	
	Kurdalylar village	AKM/AK	13	
	Pirverdilar village	AK/PKM	8	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	18	
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Mehdili village	AK	10	
	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanli villages	AK	16	
	Nuzgar village and Lala Ilahi heights	AK/AKM	30	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM	18	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Kuropatkino village	PKM/AKM/AK	20	
	Unnamed heights	AKM/AK/PKM	165	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AK/AKM/82-mm M	45	
	Chayly village	AKM/AK/PKM	113	
	Damirchilar village	AKM	20	
	Gapanly village	AK/AKM/PKM	85	
	Gazyan village	AKM/AK	35	
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM	103	
	Jerabert village	AKM/PKM/OSV-96	48	
	Karmiravan village	12.7-mm B-32/AKM/PKM/OSV-96/82-mm M	56	
	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages	AKM/AK	15	
	Seyidimli village	AKM/AK	13	
	Seysulan and Gapanli villages	AKM/AK/PKM	43	
	Tazakand village	60-mm M/AK/PKM	35	
	Talysh village	AKM	9	
	Unnamed heights	AK/PKM/AKM	39	
	Yarymja village	AKM/AK	20	
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AKM	9	
	Aghbulag village	AK/AKM/PKM/OSV-96/DShK	60	
	Alibayli village	AK/PKM	34	
	Asryk Jirdakhan village	PKM/AK/OSV-96	29	
	Hajaly village	PKM	5	
	Kokhanabi village	AK	23	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	PKM	2	
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM	24	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM	6	

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; OSV-96, semi-automatic sniper rifle; PKM, modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; SVD, sniper rifle; 60-mm/82-mm M, mortar.

Annex II to the letter dated 02 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for May 2017*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Amount of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
1-31 May	**Agham district, Azerbaijan**			
	Ahmadali village	AK/AKM	45	
	Ayag Garvand village	AK	43	
	Ashagi Garvand village	AK	39	
	Opposite positions of Bash Garvand village	AK/SVD/AKM	25	
	Chamanly village	AK/AKM	44	
	2.5 km west of Chamanly village	AKM	21	
	Chiragly village	AKM/AK	27	
	Evoghlu village	AKM	17	
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM	48	
	Husanly village	82-mm M	42	
	Mahrizli village	AK/AKM	17	
	4.00 km west of Mahrizli village	AKM	9	
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK	17	
	Myrashili village	AK/AKM	20	
	Opposite positions of Merzili village	AKM/AK/60-mm M	41	
	Orta Garvand	AK/AKM	31	
	Saryjaly village	AK/AKM	40	
	Shahvalylar village	AKM	17	
	Shuraabad village	AK/AKM	10	
	Tazakand village	AK	21	
	Yusifjanly village	60-mm M	18	
	Opposite positions of unnamed heights	AK/PKM/AKM	55	
	Zangishaly village	AK/82mm M	21	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM/PKM	67	
	Kangarly village	AKM	18	
	Minakhorlu village	AKM/AK	53	
	Agstafa district, Azerbaijan			
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK	23	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Alakhanchally village	AKM/AK	25	
	Tazakand village	AKM	17	
	Zivilyan village	AKM/AK	26	
	Opposite positions of unnamed heights	AKM	38	

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Amount of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village	AK/AKM	75	
	Alkhanly village	AK/82-mm M/120-mm M	64	
	Opposite positions of Ashaghy Veysalli village	AK/82-mm M	101	
	Opposite positions of Garakhanbeyli village	AK/AKM/PKM/82-mm M	59	
	Opposite positions of Garvand village	AK/AKM	81	
	Gobu Dilagarda	AK	33	
	Opposite positions of Horadiz village	AK/AKM/PKM/60-mm M	45	
	Shukurbayli village	AK/60-mm M	44	
	Opposite positions of unnamed heights	AK	46	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Bala Jafarli village	AKM/AK	35	
	Dashsalahli village	AK	29	
	Jafarli village	PKM/AK	17	
	Farahli village	AK/AKM	25	
	Gaymagly village	AKM/AK/PKM	45	
	Gushchu Ayrum village	AKM/PKM/SVD/DShK	27	
	Gyzylhajili village	SVD/AK	26	
	Kamarli village	AK/PKM/AKM/DShK	22	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK/AKM	27	
	Mazam village	AKM	25	
	Musakoy village	AK/AKM/PKM	23	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/DShK	30	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Chalburun village	AKM/PKM	9	
	Galakand village	AK/PKM/AKM	5	
	Garavallar village	AKM	8	
	Gasimaghali village	AKM	25	
	Mutudara village	AKM	20	
	Novoivanovka village	AKM	28	
	Novosaratovka village	AK/AKM	27	
	Shynykh village	AK/AKM	13	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	22	
	Zamanly village	AKM	34	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AKM/AK/60-mm M	48	
	Gapanly village	AK/AKM	31	
	Gulustan village	AK/AKM/PKM/60-mm M	69	
	Gyrmyzysaggallar village	AK/AKM	32	
	Kharkhaput village	AK	22	
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM/82-mm M	76	
	Opposite positions of unnamed heights	AK/PKM/AKM	55	
	Yenikand village	AK/PKM	40	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Amount of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	55	
	Zeyva village	AK/AKM	38	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Kurdalylar village	AKM/AK	28	
	Pirverdilar village	AK/PKM	17	
	Opposite positions of unnamed heights	AKM	35	
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Gazakhlar village	AK	18	
	Jojug Marjanli village	AK	27	
	Lala Ilahi heights	AK/AKM/60-mm M	30	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM	24	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Opposite positions of Kuropatkino village	PKM/AKM/AK/60-mm M/82-mm M	75	
	Opposite positions of unnamed heights	AKM/AK/PKM	83	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Askipara village	AK	19	
	Borsunlu village	AK/AKM/82-mm M/RPG	47	
	Chayly village	AKM/AK/PKM/82-mm M/60-mm M	67	
	Damirchilar village	AKM	22	
	Gapanly village	AK/AKM/PKM/120-mm M/82-mm M	71	
	Gazyan village	AKM/AK/82-mm and 60-mm M	27	
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM	30	
	Opposite positions of Jerabert village	AKM/PKM/OSV-96	24	
	Karmiravan village	AKM	21	
	2 km northeast of Karmiravan village	AKM	9	
	Seyidimli village	AKM/AK	20	
	Gapanli village	AKM/82-mm M	20	
	Tazakand village	60-mm M/AK/PKM	22	
	Opposite positions of Talysh village	AKM	36	
	Opposite positions of unnamed heights	AK/PKM/AKM	34	
	Yarymja village	AKM/AK		
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AKM/AK	33	
	Aghbulag village	AK/AKM/PKM/DShK	36	
	Alibayli village	AKM	32	
	Asryk Jirdakhan village	PKM/AK/OSV-96	20	
	Bayramly village	AKM	19	
	Garalar village	AKM	19	
	Hajihasanly village	AK/AKM	57	
	Kokhanabi village	AK/AKM	48	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	PKM/AKM/AK	23	
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM	28	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM	35	

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; OSV-96, semi-automatic sniper rifle; PKM, modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; RPG, handheld anti-tank grenade launcher; SVD, sniper rifle; 60-mm/82-mm/120-mm M, mortar.

United Nations S/2017/669

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 2 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 2 August 2017 from the President of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah Y. **Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative

17-13281 (E) 040817

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Annex to the letter dated 2 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The National Coalition of Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces stresses the importance of the safe passage of the estimated 9,000 Syrian refugees being evacuated from Arsal, Lebanon, and calls for increasing humanitarian aid in central Qalamoun and Idlib to respond to the heightened needs of the displaced following their transport.

The estimated 9,000 Syrian refugees, who are being evacuated by Lebanese Hezbollah and accompanied by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, have experienced recurrent displacement in Syria and Lebanon. The Syrian regime, Lebanese Hezbollah and non-State actors have regularly endangered the refugees' protection by means of targeted and indiscriminate violence, forcing their displacement within Syria and into Lebanon. As a result of repeatedly fleeing violence in search of protection, the refugees have lost almost everything. Most of the 9,000 refugees who fled Syria left all of their belongings behind and are in dire need of water, food, shelter and medical attention.

Therefore, the National Coalition is calling for increasing support to humanitarian actors on the ground to respond to the urgent needs of the estimated 9,000 displaced refugees upon their arrival in central Qalamoun and Idlib. The Coalition is concerned about the insufficient humanitarian assistance available in central Qalamoun and Idlib to meet the heightened needs of the displaced and existing populations. With nothing in hand, the displaced population is dependent on the availability of humanitarian relief for its survival.

The National Coalition previously expressed concern about the lack of protection or access to humanitarian aid for Syrian refugees residing in Arsal, Lebanon. This population has experienced regular arbitrary arrests, detention and violent attacks by the Syrian regime and aligned forces. Further, reports from the ground indicate that the population has been deprived of access to basic services.

(*Signed*) Riad **Seif**
President
National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces

United Nations S/2017/670

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2017
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 3 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the identical letters dated 20 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar (S/2017/628), which contain numerous falsehoods and lies concerning the membership of Egypt on the Security Council. I wish to bring to your attention a number of facts that disprove the claims made in the letters, which would not have merited a response had they not been circulated as a document of the Security Council.

- Qatar has adopted a policy of supporting terrorism and interfering in other countries' internal affairs. Unsurprisingly, Qatar therefore fails to understand that all Member States of the United Nations, including Egypt, have an obligation, under the relevant international instruments and binding Security Council resolutions, to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. As a result, Egypt has a duty to expose the practices and activities of Qatar, which provides financial and ideological support to terrorist groups whose reach stretches beyond the Middle East to numerous States around the world.

- Egypt has endeavoured to implement the resolutions of the Security Council. It has always emphasized that all States must fully implement those resolutions, and that the Security Council must hold accountable those States that fail to do so. The resolutions themselves stress that any failure to comply must be addressed; one example among many others is paragraph 47 of resolution 2368 (2017). Accordingly, Egypt has asked the Security Council to investigate the claims that the Qatari regime has supported terrorism in specific cases. Egypt is convinced of the fact — which is a matter of international consensus — that support for terrorism, whether by providing funds, weapons, safe haven or encouragement, is a crime no lesser than terrorism itself, and that the perpetrators must be held accountable.

- In her letter, the Permanent Representative of Qatar argues at length that Egypt has taken advantage of its position as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) to advance its own particular political goals and to settle accounts with certain States. While hardly surprising, those claims are belied by the fact that all concerned have welcomed and commended the considerable efforts made by Egypt, as Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, to fulfil its duty to follow up implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. As Chair, Egypt has also ensured that the Committee's programme of work includes meetings and open briefings addressing all aspects of counter-

terrorism, including the issue of foreign terrorist fighters, combating the financing of terrorism, preventing the provision of safe haven or weapons to terrorists, and preventing terrorists' use of the Internet and social media.

- It is generally known which States are combating or supporting terrorism. Everyone knows and understands that Qatar has a record of supporting terrorism in Syria, Iraq, Libya and other countries. Those facts have been highlighted in the reports submitted to the Security Council by the Panel of Experts assisting the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya.

- Egypt and other States have continued to suffer directly and indirectly because Qatar has supported terrorists and supplied them with funds and weapons. Along with its regional partners that are in the same situation, Egypt has begun to mobilize and take countermeasures in accordance with international law. It has done so because Qatar has violated its international obligation to combat terrorism. The measures taken are consistent with the relevant Security Council resolutions, which require the international community and States to confront terrorism and its sponsor regimes, and to make domestic, regional and international efforts for that purpose in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

- The letter from the Permanent Representative of Qatar refers to the memorandum of understanding concluded between the United States of America and Qatar on combating the financing of terrorism. However, the timing and context of that memorandum cannot in any way be dissociated from the measures adopted by Egypt and a number of other Arab States to counteract Qatar's efforts to support and finance terrorism. It is inconceivable that Qatar would have signed the memorandum had its activities not been exposed by Egypt and the other States that took those measures.

Lastly, we wish to stress that Egypt will honour its commitments under international law, the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. We shall work indefatigably to fully implement all of the provisions of those resolutions. In particular, we shall highlight instances of non-compliance and insist that States violating the resolutions be held to account, especially where counter-terrorism is concerned. At a time when the international community, with Egypt at its forefront, is working to complete the international counter-terrorism architecture, it is both unreasonable and unacceptable for Qatar to seek to demolish that architecture by repeatedly violating Security Council resolutions without fear and without covering its tracks, all the while bragging that it is effectively combating terrorism and fostering peace, security and development.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/71/1004–S/2017/671

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 2 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government I transmit herewith for your attention the record of the ceasefire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces along the state border of the Republic of Armenia during the month of July 2017 (see annex I).*

I also transmit herewith for your attention the record of ceasefire violations registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic during the month of July 2017 (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Circulated in the language of submission only.

17-13417 (E) 100817

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Annex I to the letter dated 2 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia

1-31 July 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
1 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 251 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Paravakar 1)
	Chinari	2	
	Paravakar	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Vahan	1	
2 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Ararat, Vayots Dzor Regions	10	Small arms and light weapons: 69 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Arpunk 1)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	2	
	Aygepar	2	
	Berdavan	1	
	Arpunk	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
3 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	3	Small arms and light weapons: 31 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Chinari	1	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Jil	1	
4 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	11	Small arms and light weapons: 611 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 9 Large-calibre machine guns: 25
	Chinari	3	
	Paravakar	2	
	Barekamavan	2	
	Jil	1	
	Geghamasar	2	
	Kutakan	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
5 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	15	Small arms and light weapons: 275 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 25 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 5 (Tsapatagh 3; Daranak 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 60
	Aygedzor	3	
	Paravakar	1	
	Aygepar	4	
	Geghamasar	1	
	Tsapatagh	2	
	Daranak	2	
	Kutakan	1	
	Vahan	1	
6 July	Tavush Region	13	Small arms and light weapons: 196 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 8 Large-calibre machine guns: 5
	Chinari	8	
	Paravakar	1	
	Barekamavan	3	
	Voskevan	1	
7 July	Tavush Region	7	Small arms and light weapons: 54 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Chinari 10) Large-calibre machine guns: 10
	Chinari	3	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Aygepar	3	
8 July	Tavush, Ararat, Vayots Dzor Regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 66 Large-calibre machine guns: 250
	Chinari	2	
	Paravakar	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Berdavan	2	
	Yeraskh	2	
	Khndzorut	1	
9 July	Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Gegharkunik Regions	14	Small arms and light weapons: 958 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre machine guns: 40
	Chinari	2	
	Aygepar	4	
	Barekamavan	3	
	Khndzorut	2	
	Jil	1	
	Geghamasar	2	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
10 July	Tavush, Syunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions	14	Small arms and light weapons: 716 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 31 Large-calibre machine guns: 100
	Chinari	6	
	Aygepar	2	
	Movses	1	
	Koti	2	
	Chapni	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
11 July	Tavush Region	3	Small arms and light weapons: 42
	Aygedzor	2	
	Movses	1	
12 July	Tavush, Vayoc Dzor Regions	2	Small arms and light weapons: 2 Large-calibre machine guns: 2
	Baghanis	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
13 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Ararat Regions	16	Small arms and light weapons: 480 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Jil 6; Chinari 4)
	Chinari	2	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Aygepar	5	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Vahan	1	
	Jil	3	
	Artanish	1	
	Kakhakn	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
14 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	5	Small arms and light weapons: 91
	Aygedzor	1	
	Aygepar	3	
	Artanish	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
15 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	11	Small arms and light weapons: 391 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Chinari 1)
	Chinari	2	
	Paravakar	2	
	Movses	3	
	Voskevan	1	
	Jil	3	
16 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	12	Small arms and light weapons: 320 Small calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 14 (Chinari 7, Aygedzor 1; Movses 6) Large-calibre machine guns: 60
	Chinari	4	
	Aygedzor	2	
	Paravakar	1	
	Movses	1	
	Aygepar	1	
	Pambak	2	
	Daranak	1	
17 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	4	Small arms and light weapons: 81 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Aygedzor 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 10
	Chinari	1	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Aygepar	1	
	Geghamasar		
18 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	11	Small arms and light weapons: 1460 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 16 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 18 (Vahan 18) Large-calibre machine guns: 300
	Chinari	1	
	Movses	2	
	Aygepar	1	
	Tsapatagh	1	
	Artanish	3	
	Vahan	2	
	Chambarak	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
19 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	13	Small arms and light weapons: 162 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 27 (Jil 2; Pambak 6; Aygedzor 9; Chinari 9; Vazashen 1)
	Chinari	3	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Movses	3	
	Vazashen	2	
	Kolagir	1	
	Jil	1	
	Pambak	2	
20 July	Tavush Region	3	Small arms and light weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Movses 10) Large-calibre machine guns: 40
	Chinari	1	
	Movses	2	
21 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	35	Small arms and light weapons: 1054 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 86 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 48 (Tsapatagh 2; Chinari 36; Movses 10) Large-calibre machine guns: 36
	Aygedzor	5	
	Chinari	11	
	Paravakar	4	
	Aygepar	6	
	Vazashen	2	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Movses	2	
	Tsapatagh	1	
	Vahan	1	
	Daranak	1	
	Chambarak	1	
22 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	10	Small arms and light weapons: 255 Large-calibre machine guns: 360
	Aygedzor	1	
	Chinari	1	
	Barekamavan	5	
	Chapni	1	
	Jil	1	
	Geghamasar	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
23 July	Tavush Region	2	Small arms and light weapons: 29 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Aygepar	1	
	Koti	1	
24 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	13	Small arms and light weapons: 77 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6 Large-calibre machine guns: 603
	Chinari	4	
	Paravakar	1	
	Movses	1	
	Aygepar	1	
	Vazasen	1	
	Voskepar	1	
	Jil	1	
	Chapni	1	
	Khndzorut	2	
25 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	4	Small arms and light weapons: 12 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15 Large-calibre machine guns: 15
	N.Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Paravasar	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Geghamasar	1	
26 July	Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Syunik Regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 117 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Aygedzor 1)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	1	
	Paravakar	2	
	Barekamavan	1	
	r.Avazan	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
	Gorhayq	1	
27 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	4	Small arms and light weapons: 200 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 56 (Yanshak 3, Sotk 50; Tsapatagh 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 100
	N.Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Sotk	1	
	Jil	1	
	Tsapatagh	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
28 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	13	Small arms and light weapons: 163 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 15 (r.Avazan 15)
	Chinari	1	
	Aygedzor	2	
	Aygepar	3	
	Paravakar	3	
	Movses	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Daranak	1	
	r.Avazan	1	
29 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	12	Small arms and light weapons: 358 Large-calibre machine guns: 20 Grenade launchers: 6
	Aygedzor	3	
	Chinari	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Berdavan	4	
	Jil	1	
	Geghamasar	1	
30 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 116 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 17 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 5 (Aygedzor 5)
	Chinari	2	
	Aygedzor	2	
	Berdavan	1	
	Vahan	1	
31 July	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Syunik Regions	18	Small arms and light weapons: 718 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7 Large-calibre machine guns: 13
	Aygedzor	1	
	Chinari	2	
	N.Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Paravakar	3	
	Baghanis	2	
	Jil	1	
	Vahan	6	
	Shaghat	1	
	Karchevan	1	

Annex II to the letter dated 2 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

1-31 July 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
1 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	35	Small arms and light weapons: 431 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 14 Grenade launchers: 8 Small-calibre mortars: 7 (Yusifjanli 5; Taghibeyli 1; Sarijanli 1)
2 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	39	Small arms and light weapons: 200 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15 Grenade launchers: 23 Small-calibre mortars: 14 (Ashaghi Veysali 4; Sarijanli 5; Taghibeyli 3; Geytape 2)
3 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	24	Small arms and light weapons: 480 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 20 (Mehdili 2; m. Gyamish 8; Choporlu 10) Large-calibre machine guns: 20 Grenade launchers: 2 Small-calibre mortars: 13 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 13)
4 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 322 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10 Large-calibre machine guns: 26 Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Ashaghi Seydakhmrdli 2)
5 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	27	Small arms and light weapons: 706 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 41 (Nuzger 5; Talish 1; Choporlu 35) Large-calibre machine guns: 100 Grenade launchers: 3 Small-calibre mortars: 12 (Asaghi Abdurakhmanli 5; Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 3; Marzili 4) MLRS: 5 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 5)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
6 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	24	Small arms and light weapons: 395 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 39 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 5 (Nuzger 2; Talish 1; Dastagir 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 5
7 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	12	Small arms and light weapons: 472 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6
8 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	58	Small arms and light weapons: 474 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Gyulistan 3) Grenade launchers: 10 Small-calibre mortars: 42 (Darchinar 8; Ashaghi Veysali 4; Geytape 9; Yarmja 4; Talish 16; Gyulistan 1) Artillery: 28 (Karakhanbeyli 21; Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 1; Bash Karvend 6) UAV: 2 (Verin Chaylu 1; Shikhlyar 1)
9 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 276 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Mehdili 2)
10 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	53	Small arms and light weapons: 516 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 20 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Mehdili 4; Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 2; m. Mrov 1) Large-calibre machine guns: 15 Grenade launchers: 2 (Ashaghi 2) Small-calibre mortars: 11 (Mehdili 3; Ashaghi Sedakhmadli 8)
11 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	30	Small arms and light weapons: 539 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 16 (m.Karachuk 10; Gyulistan 6) Large-calibre machine guns: 40 Grenade launchers: 1
12 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	28	Small arms and light weapons: 562 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 23
13 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	16	Small arms and light weapons: 228 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 12 Large-calibre machine guns: 10 Grenade launchers: 2

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapon/number of shots*
14 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	27	Small arms and light weapons: 242 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 18 (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 1; Ashaghi Veysali 3; Gyulistan 14) Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Gyulistan 2)
15 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	34	Small arms and light weapons: 562 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Mehdili 1; Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 4; Ashaghi Veysali 8)
16 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	34	Small arms and light weapons: 474 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 21 Large-calibre machine guns: 1 Small-calibre mortars: 1 (Sarijanli 1)
17 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 287 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Mehdili 3)
18 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	28	Small arms and light weapons: 309 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Nuzger 3; Korgan 5)
19 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	18	Small arms and light weapons: 175 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Gyulistan3; m. Mrov 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 16
20 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 157 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4 Large-calibre machine guns: 50 Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Talish 2)
21 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	18	Small arms and light weapons:492 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 12 Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Taghibeyli 2)
22 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	19	Small arms and light weapons: 108 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 29 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Talish 1)
23 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	37	Small arms and light weapons: 849 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 16 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Gyulistan 6) Large-calibre machine guns: 20
24 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 209 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Mehdili 1; Taghibeyli 2)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/number of shots*
25 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	20	Small arms and light weapons: 237 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 28
26 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	13	Small arms and light weapons: 107 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 16 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Verin Chaylu 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 20
27 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	21	Small arms and light weapons: 652 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 12 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 1; Kurapatkino 1; Gyulistan 7; Yanshak 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 7
28 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 143 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Yanshak 4) Large-calibre machine guns: 3
29 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	31	Small arms and light weapons: 264 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 64 (Mehdili 53; Yanshak 11)
30 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	14	Small arms and light weapons: 170 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6
31 July	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	15	Small arms and light weapons: 144 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Verin Chaylu 13)

During the reporting period, one soldier of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic Defence Army was killed and eight soldiers were wounded from fire by the Azerbaijani side.